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FEATURES AND METHOD OF FABRICATING

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STRUCTURE HAVING LASER ABLATED FEATURES AND METHOD OF FABRICATING

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to providing a structure having circuitry features and in particular to embedded flush circuitry features. The present invention is especially advantageous for fabricating buried interconnection levels that are in close proximity to one another in a printed circuit board structure.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Printed circuit boards find a wide variety of uses in the electronics industry with the demand for high performance, printed wiring, or circuit boards for various applications steadily increasing. For instance, the complexity, compactness and electrical performance requirements of printed boards have significantly increased over the last several years. The demands on printed circuit boards require high density packaging, fine interconnection, multilayer formation and the need to form a plurality of interconnections in a small space.

Currently, printed circuit board interconnection levels are built on top of a dielectric thin film layer. Circuitry features are formed using photolithographic and subtractive etch techniques. In a typical method, a metallic foil and especially copper foil is laminated to the substrate followed by using photolithographic and subtractive etching to create the circuitry. The copper foil includes a roughened or dendritic backside surface for inducing mechanical adhesion to the substrate. Smooth copper layers do not adequately bond without an auxiliary bonding agent.

Great difficulties exist in adequately etching dendrites especially when dealing with small spaces. Moreover, along with the concern created by dendrites, the width of the lines (e.g. about 0.5 mils wide), and photolithographic issues (e.g. resolution of fine features, 0.7

mil wire with 1.1 mil space, in a thin photo resist film), and subtractive etch undercut/pad rounding, render clearly and fully resolving small line spaces such as the 1.8 mil pitch features presently desired very difficult. Additionally, this subtractive etch approach results in unprotected circuitry features referred to as "skyscrapers" that extend above an
5 underlying plane of dielectric barrier material.

In many structures, it is important to plate another metal such as gold or nickel-gold onto the copper circuitry. The "skyscraper" structure causes a problem of bridging or shorting between lines especially where there exist closely spaced fingers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention provides for obtaining a structure having dense embedded flush circuitry features. The present invention makes it possible to create circuitry features that are much more densely configured than those fabricated using current methods. This is made possible since the final structure is a circuitry feature having dielectric regions and conductive features that are coplanar.

15 In particular, the present invention relates to a structure comprising a first dielectric layer of a polymeric material having a first top surface; a second dielectric layer of polymeric material on said first top surface of said first dielectric layer of a polymeric material, having a second top surface, said second layer of polymeric material also having trench features therein; electrically conductive material deposited in said trench features
20 forming electrically conductive circuit lines and being substantially flush with said second top surface of said second dielectric layer of polymeric material.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method for fabricating a structure having embedded substantially flush circuit features. The method comprises providing a first dielectric layer of a polymeric material with a top surface; depositing a
25 second dielectric layer of polymeric material on said top surface of first dielectric layer of a polymeric material, said second dielectric layer of polymeric material also having a second top surface; defining trench features with sidewalls and bottoms, substantially in said second dielectric layer of polymeric material; providing a seed layer only on said sidewalls

and bottoms of said trench features; depositing electrically conductive material in said trench features such that said electrically conductive material is substantially coplanar with said top surface of said second dielectric layer of polymeric material.

5 A still further aspect of the present invention related to another method for fabricating a structure having embedded substantially flush circuitry features which method comprises:

providing a first layer of polymer resin having a metal dispersed therein and having a top surface;

10 depositing a second dielectric layer of a dielectric polymeric material on said top surface of said first layer of polymer resin, said second dielectric layer of a dielectric polymeric material also having a second top surface;

15 defining trench features with sidewalls and bottoms, substantially in said second dielectric layer of a dielectric polymeric material and into said first layer of dielectric polymer resin and thereby exposing metal in sidewalls and bottoms of said trench features to provide a seed layer;

depositing electrically conductive material in said trench features such that the electrically conductive material is substantially coplanar with said second top surface of said second dielectric layer of dielectric polymeric material .

20 Still other objects and advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent by those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, wherein it is shown and described preferred embodiments of the invention, simply by way of illustration of the best mode contemplated of carrying out the invention. As will be realized the invention is capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modifications in various obvious respects, without departing from the invention.

25 Accordingly, the description is to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not as restrictive.

The present invention also relates to structures obtained by the above-disclosed processes.

SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1a through 1e illustrate the structure of the present invention in various stages of fabrication according to one sequence of preparation.

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Best and Various Modes for Carrying Out Invention

In order to facilitate an understanding of the invention, reference will be made to the figures.

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The structure of the present invention having embedded flush or coplanar circuitry features can be produced by providing a flat, rigid dielectric layer of a first polymeric material (see Figure 1a).

The dielectric substrate can be a thermoplastic resin or thermosetting resin. When a thermosetting resin is employed, it is in the uncured or partially cured (B-stage) until after the embedding is completed. At that point, the thermosetting resin can be fully cured.

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Typical thermosetting resins include epoxy resins, polyimides, bis-maleimide-triazine resins, and melamine resins.

Typical thermoplastic resins include polyamides, polytetrafluoroethylene resins, hexafluoropropylene resin, polyether sulfone resins and polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene.

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The dielectric substrate, if desired, can be reinforced such as with glass fibers or glass fabric.

Typically, the dielectric substrate is about 25 to about 250 microns and more typically about 50 to about 100 microns thick.

The preferred dielectric materials employed are epoxy resins and polyimide resins.

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A second dielectric polymer 2 resin which can be the same as or different than the polymer of the dielectric layer 1 is deposited on the dielectric layer 1.

The dielectric polymer can be a thermoplastic resin or thermosetting resin. When a thermosetting resin is employed, it is in the uncured or partially cured (B-stage) until after the embedding is completed. At that point, the thermosetting resin can be fully cured.

Typical thermoplastic resins include polyimides, polytetrafluoroethylene resins, and hexafluoropropylene resin, polyether sulfone resins and polyolefins such as polyethylene and polypropylene.

Typically the dielectric polymer layer 2 is up to about 20 microns thick, more typically about 5 to about 20 microns thick and even more typically about 5 to about 10 microns thick.

The preferred dielectric polymer layer 2 employed is an epoxy resin or a polyimide resin.

Trench features 3 are defined in the polymer resin layer 2 preferably by laser ablation. Typically the laser ablation is achieved by employing a focused laser beam to irradiate selected portions of the polymer surface. The energy of the focused laser beam removes the polymer by vaporizing and exploding away the material. A further discussion of laser ablating is not deemed necessary, since this step can be readily carried out by persons skilled in the art once aware of the present disclosure. See Figure 1b.

The underlying dielectric substrate 1 can act as an automatic etch stop for the laser ablation when the polymer layer 2 and dielectric substrate 1 are different materials.

The trench features are typically relatively narrow such as being about 0.5 to about 1 mil wide, about 0.5 to about 2 mils spaced apart and up to 20 microns thick. More typically the trench features are about 5 to about 20 microns thick and preferably about 5 to 10 microns thick.

A relatively thin seed layer 4 of a conductive material is provided on only the sidewalls and bottoms of the trench features (see figure 1c).

Typical metals include copper and chromium with copper being preferred. The seed layer 4 is typically about 100 to about 5000 angstroms thick, a particular example being about 1000 angstroms. The seed layer can be deposited by blanket electroless plating, and then mechanically removed such as by polishing the seed layer 4 from all non-laser ablated surfaces. This results in leaving the seed layer only on the sidewalls and bottom of the trench features.

A copper seed layer 4 can also be provided by depositing copper from copper acetylacetonate gas by laser deposition.

This results in deposition of copper only on the sidewalls and bottom of the trench features.

5 A conductive thin film 5 such as copper is then plated onto the seed layer. See Figure 1d. The conductive film 5 is coplanar with the remaining polymer resin is typically up to about 20 microns, more typically about 5 to about 20 microns and preferably about 5 to about 10 microns. The conductive film can be deposited by electroless plating, or electroplating that are well known in the art. The preferred method of depositing the
10 conductive film is by electroless plating.

A dielectric inter layer 6 is then deposited on the structure (see figure 1e). The dielectric inter layer 6 can be any of the dielectric materials discussed above for layers 1 and 2. The preferred layer 6 is an epoxy or polyimide. The dielectric inter layer 6 is typically applied by lamination of a film or by liquid coating.

15 The dielectric inter layer 6 is about 3 to about 20 microns thick, and more typically about 5 to about 10 microns thick, a typical example being about 10 microns thick.

Another method of the present invention for fabricating structures having embedded flush circuitry features is also provided. The method comprises providing a first layer of a dielectric polymer resin having a conductive metal dispersed therein. The dielectric
20 polymer resin can be any of the dielectric polymer resins discussed above with epoxy resins and polyimides being preferred.

The conductive metal is preferably copper or chromium and most preferably copper. The conductive is typically in the form of a powder or as a particulate. The conductive metal typically has a particle size of about 10 to about 50 microns and more typically about 15 to
25 about 20 microns.

The first dielectric polymer resin sheet is typically about 25 microns to about 250 microns and more typically about 50 microns to about 100 microns thick.

A second dielectric resin layer is next deposited on the first layer of dielectric polymer resin. The second dielectric resin layer is typically deposited by laminating a film
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or by liquid coating. The second dielectric polymer resin layer can be any of the dielectric polymer resins disclosed above.

The second dielectric polymer resin layer is typically 2 microns to about 20 microns, and more typically about 5 microns to about 10 microns thick.

5 Trench features are then defined in the second polymer resin layer and into the first dielectric polymer resin sheet. This is typically carried out by laser ablation. The laser ablation results in exposing metal in the sidewalls and bottom of the first dielectric polymer resin sheet to act as a seed layer.

10 The trench features are typically relatively narrow such as being about 0.5 to about 2 mils spaced apart and up to about 20 microns thick. More typically the trench features are about 5 to about 20 microns thick and preferably about 5 to about 10 microns thick.

Next the trench features are plated with a conductive material such that the conductive material is coplanar with the remaining second dielectric resin layer as discussed above, followed by depositing a dielectric inter layer as discussed above.

15 The sequence of steps of any of the above processes can be repeated multiple times until the desired number of circuit lines is provided.

In addition, if desired, the copper circuit lines can be plated with another conductive metal such as gold or nickel-gold as well known in the art.

Moreover, the multiple structure obtained pursuant to the above processing can then
20 be joined together to form a multilayer circuit board.

The foregoing description of the invention illustrates and describes the present invention. Additionally, the disclosure shows and describes only the preferred embodiments of the invention but, as mentioned above, it is to be understood that the invention is capable of use in various other combinations, modifications, and environments and is capable of
25 changes or modifications within the scope of the inventive concept as expressed herein, commensurate with the above teachings and/or the skill or knowledge of the relevant art. The embodiments described hereinabove are further intended to explain best modes known of practicing the invention and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention in such, or other, embodiments and with the various modifications required by the particular applications or uses of the invention. Accordingly, the description is not intended to limit
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1. *Phylogenetic relationships*—The relationships among the 11 species of *Phrynosoma* were examined using the parsimony method of analysis. The parsimony method was chosen because it is the most commonly used method of analysis in systematics (Nelson & Platnick 1981). The parsimony method was used to determine the most parsimonious tree (the tree with the fewest evolutionary changes) for the 11 species of *Phrynosoma*. The parsimony method was used to determine the most parsimonious tree (the tree with the fewest evolutionary changes) for the 11 species of *Phrynosoma*.